clearly define the place of progestogens in established disease, and MacDonald outlines the type of prospective study that will have to be done to answer the fundamental questions of clinical management.

The Endocrinology section has 11 individual scientific papers exploring different fundamental aspects of hormone-receptor research in this disease. The context and detail appears quite out of proportion to that in the other sections. Hutton's authoritative account of oestrogen metabolism in the postmenopausal woman restores the clinical balance of the endocrinology section.

The penultimate section on tissue culture gives an insight into the formidable problems still facing the cell biologist attempting to investigate cells of endometrial origin, and leads to a final section on New Approaches that offers the promise of chemotherapy and tumour markers common to so many solid tumours, but still much unrealized.

There are articles and ideas from this conference of interest and value to anyone involved in the problem of endometrial cancer, but this book will only be of value if approached very selectively.

R. D. HUNTER

The Radiobiology of Human Cancer Radiotherapy (2nd Edn). J. R. ANDREWS. University Park Press, Baltimore. 591 pp. $39.50.

This is a comprehensive and profusely illustrated examination of the voluminous literature on radiobiology applicable to radiotherapy. It forms a text book as well as a reference volume. The subject matter is well-delineated into many physical and biological chapters, and these are intermingled to link different sections and ideas. The chapter lengths vary strikingly—from 2 pages for each of several chapters, to up to 50 pages for others. This reflects the varied amount of information available between subjects, and the author's preference for emphasis under the title of this book.

All radiobiological topics relevant to radiotherapy are covered, including new ideas such as hyperthermia, and a statement of contents is hardly necessary here. New radiobiologists will welcome the references to early review articles in almost every section of the book, and over 1,000 references are quoted. The depth of coverage in certain sections has been greatly increased over the first edition, *e.g.* in "cancer immunology" and "optimization in radiotherapy". This edition remains suitable for medical graduates reading for qualifications in radiotherapy and oncology, although the level at which the exposition is pitched inevitably varies (*e.g.* in the chapter on "cell populations"). The concern throughout for clinical relevance and limitations is revealed in such ways as commentaries on ethics (*e.g.* the use of multiple biopsies in kinetic studies) and in discussion of the approximations and uncertainties inherent in formulations of the NSD or CRE type.

This is a very comprehensive production, complete with prologue, epilogue, and a useful glossary of terms for the uninitiated. The inclusion of a chapter on "Human cancer radiotherapy and its implications for radiobiology" serves to remind working radiobiologists of some of the current problems that clinicians face, and of the need for appropriate models and approaches.

J. H. HENDRY
J. V. MOORE

Human Lymphocyte Differentiation: Its Application to Cancer. Eds. B. SERROU & C. ROSENFELD (1978). North-Holland Publishing Company. 432 pp. $56.75.

This book contains the proceedings of INSERM Symposium No. 8, held in Montpellier, France in March 1978. The symposium covered a very broad field, concerned primarily with subpopulations of lymphocytes in relation to lymphocyte development and lymphoid malignancies. The contributions are in the form of short research papers, with over 50 papers in a book of only 420 pages. The papers are in 7 sections, but the grouping is somewhat arbitrary; in many cases papers on similar topics appear in different sections.

The introductory section deals with animal systems for the study of T and B lymphocytes and stem cells, that may be applicable to human studies. This is followed by papers on the properties of human T and B lymphocytes, including several papers on the identification of T-cell subsets by a number of experimental procedures. One section of the book is devoted to the identity and properties of null cells, and contains papers on the K and NK